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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

### Sustice to the New York Democracy.

We reprint in another place a very interesting statement made by the Philadelphia Redger, whose editor, Mr. L. CLARK DAVIS, Mr. CLEVELAND's intimate friend, and is now with him on a fishing excursion. This matement is upon the subject of appointments to office, and Mr. CLEVELAND's ideas about dealing with that question. We have so doubt that Mr. Davis's explanation will be read with unusual interest in every part the country.

One passage, however, needs some correction. We refer to the lines in which the writer informs the public that "the sespective State leaders are in Washington wrangling over the claims of preference of office seekers." Now, this may be true respecting the Democratic leaders of some of the States, or even of many of them; but it is utterly erroneous as respects the chiefs of the New York Democracy. They are not in Washington; they are not wrangling; they are not insisting on anything, or asking for anything, or in any manner imposing upon Mr CLEVELAND that hard work and that prompt filing up of public posts, through which, Mr. Davis tells us, such onerous and tion. Since the inauguration on March 4. neither Governor HILL, nor Senator MUB-BHY, nor Governor FLOWER, nor Mr. CROKER, nor Mr. McLaughlin, each a President to ask for the appointment of any man to any office. So far as we are aware, no call has been made upon him by any as a correspondent. Democratic leader to appoint any specified individual to any place of honor, authority, or emolument. He has been left entirely free to exercise his own judgment, and to take his own time regarding all New York appointments. If there has been any undignified scramble at Washington, the New York Democracy have not been in it. We dare say a good many Mugwumps, some of them occasionally masquerading as Democrats, may have been there, urging their claims to the rewards of honors and salaries for services rendered; but on the side of the Democracy, there has been entire reserve, forbearance, dignity, selfrespect, and a well-understood purpose of leaving the President to follow the dictates of his own judgment and conscience, and

his own will in the matter. These facts certainly ought to be understood by the country at large; and when the perseverance and urgency of office seekers are dwelt upon, with condemnation or without, the striking exception which is presented by the New York Democracy ought not to be emitted from the account.

# The Beginning of Controversy.

The condemnation of the teachings of Dr. Briggs by more than three-quarters of the General Assembly settles nothing, excopt that they are doctrines which outrage the prevailing Presbyterian sentiment. Instead of the end of the battle over the Bible it is only the beginning.

Obviously the view that the Bible is as Hable to error in its statements of fact as any other book, that it is human in its misnceptions and Divine only in its truth, is in direct conflict with the Westminster on and with the standard belief of all orthodox Protestantism; and hence the ision of the General Assembly was legically inevitable. If that body had not mned the teaching, it would have stultified itself, unless it had been ready to throw over its ancient creed and construct a new confession on a radically different foundation. Its vote on Wednesday simply expresses its determination to stand by its old faith: and as the election of the members of the body had already made it certain that ch would be the decision, Dr. Briggs and his friends cannot be surprised at the result. They went into the General Assem bly expecting to be beaten; but because y are besten, they have not changed their opinions.

The condemnation of Dr. BRIGGS, accordngly, affects only his personal relations with the Presbyterian Church and the like relations of any of his followers who may be willing to share his fate with him. It es not affect the soundness of his doctrine as tested by the truth of scientific scholarship. It does not make MosEs the author of the Pentateuch, and ISAIAH the author of the whole of the book bearing his name. It does not make the Bible free from errors, and justify the old belief in predictive prophecy. It does not restore the Bible to its place as the absolutely perfect corner atone of Protestant-It leaves the main issue between faith and infidelity where it was before, and only draws more sharply the lines between the contending parties. On the one side is faith, on the other is the modern spirit of inquiry and the demonstration of cientific criticism. Dr. Brigos is not upset by an ecclesiastical declaration that he is wrong. Probably he has the contempt for it which science generally has for unnlightened prejudice. He presents what he regards as proofs, and demands that they shall be met by proofs, not by the de-

nunciations o mere sentiment. That is the situation as it is left by the decision of the General Assembly. Dr. Briggs is nothing, his argument is everything; and that argument cannot be set aside, simply by setting him aside. It must be dealt with on its merits, and overthrown by his enemies. His long trial has only served to bring it the more clearly before the world; and the world will be his jury, not the convention of Presbyterian ministers in England, irrespective of genealogy, is ders at Washington. Is the Bible the now held to constitute an Englishman, infallible Word of God, absolute in its | Englishmen are more easily satisfied than

truth? Or is it demonstrably a book containing human error, perversion, false pretence, and weakness? That is the question which atirs the public, not the question whether Dr. Baroga's conclusions jibe with the Westminster Confession.

The controversy, then, has only begun, and it must go on until it is settled in accordance with the truth, and not merely by the vote of a General Assembly whose very existence depends on crushing out the inquiry in the Church it represents. The great question new before orthodox Protestantism is the validity of the charter which it reveres as from heaven. For the first time in its history, it is challenged to show that in the Bible it has Divine authority, and not the mere authority of man.

### The Nordboff Case in Hawaii.

The indignation of the members of the Hawaiian Provisional Government against Mr. CHARLES NORDHOFF, the correspondent of the New York Herald in Honolulu, is not without foundation. Mr. NORDHOFF went out to make a case against the Ha wallans, and in the line of his preconceived programme he has worked more diligently than scrupulously. For this reason his letters, purporting to describe the true condition of affairs in the islands, have failed to influence or interest many minds not previously prejudiced against the idea of annexation.

We observe that in discussing the recent attempt of the Hawaiian Government to hold Mr. NORDHOFF responsible for some of his more flagrant misstatements, and his appeal to Mr. BLOUNT for such protection as paramount authority can extend. the Herald's editorial view of the affair is much distorted. That journal remarks:

"The Herold's special correspondent committed no offence against the Hawaiian Provisional Government except fearlessly giving to the world true news which that Government wanted suppressed. The audacious action of the provisional leaders was simply a high banded attempt to slience the *Heroid* correspondent in keeping with their policy of gagging the local press. A so-called Government whose doings will not bear the light of truth must indeed be epen to question."

The actual truth of the matter is, that Mr. NORDHOFF was molested not for fearlessly proclaiming true news which the Government wanted suppressed, but for publishing in New York and Honolulu the charge that a majority of the members constant demand is made upon his atten- of the Hawalian Advisory Counsel had signed the lottery petitions in Liliuo-RALANI's time, when in fact not one single member of the present Council had done so. Technically, Minister BLOUNT may be entirely right in interposing for Mr. most conspicuous Democratic leader of Nondhoff's protection the precedent of this State, has been reported as visiting the the CUTTING case, but that international question of jurisdiction has nothing to do with the moral and journalistic question of Mr. NORDHOFF's truthfulness and accuracy

If the Herald had read carefully Mr. NORDHOFF's own despatch, printed in the same number as the buncombe editorial article from which we have quoted the foregoing passage, it would not be talking about any high-handed outrage upon a correspondent whose only crime was fearlessness in telling the truth. In fact, Mr. Nonp-HOFF has been compelled to retract publicly in Hawaii the statement regarded by the members of the Council as libellous. He now writes to the Herald as follows:

"In speaking of the Lottery bill I remarked that a considerable number of persons now in or employed by the Provisional Government had signed these peti-tions: that the passage of the bill was a professed cause for upsetting the Government and the Queen. This is true, but I had the ill luck to name, among a number of others, three-Messrs, Hoogs, Lawsing, and McCassay-who now say they did not sign the tions. As to all the rest there is no doubt. These three complained to me, and I at once published an apology in the local papers, and I express my regret for being misled as to them. I also was mistaken in saying that almost all of the Provisional Assembly signed the petition. Only a part did so."

This is a very mild and adroit withdrawal of a conspicuously untruthful and flagrantly unjust accusation against the honor of the men who have overthrown a ridiculous monarchy, and established a republican form of government in Hawaii, and who are patriots in the same sense as the leaders of the revolutionary movement in America prescribes the maintenance of a suitable beariy one hundred and twenty years ago. warning signal, which means that "it warning signal, which means that "it But Mr. NORDHOFF's own confession, in the columns of his own newspaper, is sufficiently explicit to make the Herald's editorial article appear absurd. It likewise proves that recklessness is a better word than fearlessness to use in describing his assertions concerning matters in Hawaii.

# The Duke of York's Betrothal.

The London newspapers are jubilant over the official approuncement of the betrotha of the Duke of York, the only surviving son of the Prince of Walks, to the Princess Vic-TORIA MARY of Teck, for whom the Saturday Review invented the lackadaisical title of the Lady Max. If we seek the grounds of the rejoiding, we find them to be mainly these, that the wife chosen for the young Prince is an equal in birth and is an English woman, and that the marriage will probably avert the succession of the Lady ALEX-ANDRA DUFF, the little daughter of the Duchess of FIFE, who would eventually be come Queen of England, should the Duke of York die childless. The idea of a DUFF dynasty seems obnoxious to the London journals, although Englishmen in former days were glad enough to accept sovereigns from Anjou, from Wales, from Scotland, and from Hanover.

As to the two parties to the approaching marriage being equal in birth, the point, if worth any attention, is not well taken. Both the parents of the Duke of York are the children of sovereigns, whereas th Princess VICTORIA MARY'S claim to royal lineage is based exclusively upon the fact that she is the granddaughter of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, who himself is only the grandson of a King, GEORGE III. As for her father, the Duke of TECK, he is not even a prince in the highly elastic sense which the term bears in Germany; he is simply an impoverished noble, the subject of foreign sovereign, but largely dependent for his means of subsistence upon English bounty. In the judgment of up-to-date social arbiters, for whom titles, when un gilded, are mere trumpery, the sister of the Duke of York made a much better match when she wedded the affluent Scottish nobleman who was created Duke of FIFE. As for the Princess VICTORIA MARY being an English woman, she can be called so only in the sease that her prospective husband can be termed an Englishman. That is to say, both she and the Duke of York have been brought up in England, and possibly can speak English without any trace of the German accent. But to find in the veins of either bride or groom a single drop of English blood, one would have to go back nearly three centuries to the Princess ELIZABETH, the daughter of JAMES I. who married the Elector Palatine. Amid the multitude of marriages encountered in tracing the descent of the present royal family from the Princess ELIZABETH, not

the slightest additional infusion of English

blood can be detected. If mere residence

they were some eight hundred years ago, when the best title of HENRY I. to the affection of his English subjects was leemed to be his marriage to a princess of the old Anglo-Saxon stock.

Why should not England welcome a DUFF dynasty in the person of a female sovereign whose father's family name is DUFF? The most powerful line of sovereigns that ever sat upon the English throne, the line of Tudon princes who exacted and obtained almost slavish obedience from the English people, drew its homely patronymic from a simple Welsh gentleman who had the good luck to please a lady that had been crowned Queen of England and of France. If it be said that the founder of the line, HENRY VII., drew his best title from his marriage with the Princess ELIZABETH of York, the fact remains that this Princess herself was, on the mother's side, a child of ELIZABETH WOODVILLE, the daughter of an English country gentleman. Again, was not En-WARD VI., the son of JANE SEYMOUR, the daughter of a family at that time by no means distinguished; and was not the mother of Queen ELIZABETH a lady much more conspicuous for attractiveness than birth? The name of Durr is quite as respectable as was that of Tudon, or Wood-VILLE, OF SEYMOUR, OF BOLEYN. The chances are that it would signally improve the Hanoverian dynasty, both from physiological and a sentimental point of view, to give it a strong admixture of Scot-

tish and English blood. The marriage of the Duke of York to his third cousin, the Princess VICTORIA MARY of Teck, may be well enough in its way, but it is foolish to advocate the union as a means of averting the accession of Lady ALEXANDRA DUFF. Besides, who knows but the Duchess of Fire may yet have a son, and then what would become of the Lady ALEXANDRA'S title? It is well known that in the line of succession to the English crown, male heirs take precedence of their sisters even when the latter are older.

## Telltales on Railroads.

A telltale, in the parlance of railroad men, is a warning signal hung above the track at some distance from a bridge over the line, to inform brakemen who may be on top of freight trains that they are approaching a place of danger. It is generally constructed by putting up a crossbar with wires hanging down so as to strike any brakeman who happens to be standing on the roof of a car as the train nears the bridge. The propriety of maintaining such signals is manifest so long as there are low bridges over rallroads, and so long as it is necessary to keep brakemen on top of freight trains to attend to the brakes and see that the cars do not part while in motion. Furthermore, there is an express requirement of law in this State, that suitable warning signals shall be maintained by every steam railroad, at every low bridge or structure which crosses the line above the track wherever such warning signals may be necessary in order to protect employees on top of the cars from injury.

An interesting case arising out of the neglect of the Central Vermont Railroad Company to keep one of these telltales in order has just been decided by the Court of Appeals at Albany. The complainant was a brakeman in the employ of that corporation, and was severely hurt in consequence of being hit by a low bridge while performing his duties on top of a moving freight train. There was a telltale, fifty-one feet from the bridge, but some of the wires, instead of hanging down, were wound around the crossbar to which they were attached, so that it was possible for a brakeman standing erect upon the roof of a car to pass under the telltale without being touched by any portion of it. The Court of Appeals holds that upon

these facts a jury might well find that the railroad company was negligent in two respects: First, in not having the telltale further from the bridge; and, secondly, in not keeping it in order. The statute after giving the warning there is time for the brakeman on top of the train to avoid the danger." Again, the simple erection of the telltales does not fulfil the whole duty of the railroad company. After they are put up, the company must use reasonable care to keep them in order.

This interpretation of the meaning and effect of the statutory requirement is manifestly necessary in order to carry out the rotective purpose of the law, and we do not think it imposes too onerous an obligation upon the railroads. It would certainly be idle to compel them to provide warning signals if they were not bound to keep the signals in good condition afterward.

Very grievous are the reports we have been getting for some days past from those regions of the Mississippi which are under lood. We cannot count all the crevasses in the long stretch between the mouth of the Arkansas and Lake Pontchartrain, but we know of three or four of them through which arge areas of country have been devastated hundreds of cotton plantations injured, and hundreds of houses wrecked. As it was in the case of the tremendous hurricanes beyond the Mississippi a few weeks ago, so it is in the case of the floods, as regards the fewness of the lives lost. At the time of the hurricane the sufferers received prompt assistance from time the sufferers by flood receive such aid as can be given.

#### Here is a question of interest to American Grecians, Latinists, and Hebraists:

"Does Tax Sur suppose that the Latin spoken by the Xavier students in their recent debate, and the Greek presounced by the Vassar girls while enacting the play of 'Antigone,' and the Hebrew as spoken by Dr. Basons and Rabbi Koman are such Latin, Greek, and Hebrew as could ever have been understood by C.man and Sornoclas and Moses ?"

Perhaps not. The words of the modern scholars may be the same as were used by the ancients who spoke the languages referred to, but there is excellent reason for believing that the pronunciation of very many of these words by the ancients was not like that of our times. We have a living illustration of this fact in modern Greece, the people of which country write Greek in a form almost identical with that of classical times, but cer-tainly do not, in their daily intercourse, speak it as it was spoken in those times, any more than they speak it as it has until recently been taught in all our American colleges. Prof. TYLER of Amherst College is an eminent Greek scholar, but we doubt whether his Greek would be understood by any member of the Boulé in session this year, or could have been understood by any Greek of the period of DEMOSTHENES. In ancient times the pronunciation of Greek by the people of the differ ent States varied as much as it now varies among the people of the different nomarchies of the kingdom. The Athenians laughed twenty-three hundred years ago, as they yet laugh, at the enunciation of the people of the cities of Thessaly and Peloponnesus, and as they might laugh at many of our American Greek scholars, always excepting Prof EVANGRLIDES APOSTOLIDES SOPHOCLES OF HATvard University.

Now, who is the man of your shoice?

Ferdits—I'm afraid to tell you, dear. You might tell
my Sence. We may speak in the same way of the Latin are. In our times there are two or three

wars of enunciating Latin, and each of them is different in several respects from Cicencia way We cannot say that Ciceno would understand any one of his own orations, if he should listen to a rehearcal of it by Judge Andrews or even by Dr. SETH Low, the energetic Presi

dent of Columbia College.

The same thing about Hebrew. Chief Rabbi JACOB JOSEPH can read the Tables of the Law as they were written out by Mosks, but we do not believe that Moses would understand the Chief Rabbi's Hebrew as he speaks it, and we are very sure that neither the Rev. Dr. BRIDG Chancellor McCosn would understand Moves's Hebrew if he were to speak to then

as he spoke with Aanon. What's the odds whether the moderns wh know the tongues of the ancients could hold colloguy with the ancients in those tongues We have the wisdom of the ancients in their books, which can be read as properly now as they were read by the ancients themselves That's the main thing.

We are sure that the whole medical faculty of the city will commend the act of the Board of Health in appointing Dr. GEORGE F. SHRADY to the office of Consulting Physician in-Chief to the hospitals under the Board's control. Dr. Shrady has a high reputation in the profession: he has had long and large experience as a practitioner; he is eminent as a scientist; he is a man of executive ability and he was for years a valuable functionary in another branch of the municipal service. In the office upon which he now enters, he is under the gravest of responsibilities, which may become of even more than ordinary gravity this year, but there is not a doubt in he minds of his professional brethren that he will bear himself under them in a way worthy of his reputation.

A friend sends us a copy of the Pautucket Chronicle of March 24, 1827, containing the subjoined announcement, which we have never before seen:

"New Publications.—A new periodical publication entitled the "BUN" is announced in the New York papers, and is to be conducted, by that most excentric and unstable of all mortals, the Reverend Source Lincoln Faint Min. We are not advised of the precise nature of the work, and can only say of it that we rish it much success, though we have no reason t selieve that anything of the gind will attend it. The Mr. FAIRFIELD possesses talents to enable him to estab-lish a work of the kind, we do not doubt, but we very seriously draw, if he will confine himself to the task. He bas so often disappointed the public, in this way that it will be necessary for him to undergo a proper term of probation, before he can induce any one to have any confidence in his stability. These remarks are not made in ill-nature, and we sincerely hope, that the gentleman will, by his future labors, prove that he entitled to the patranage, the respect, and con dence of the public."

Who knows anything about SUMMER LINCOLN FAIRFIELD's project to establish a Sun in New York in 1827? Judging from the character of that unfortunate post, so severely and yet cle, his proposed periodical publication was probably a literary journal rather than a newspaper. The man who started THE SUN was the ate BENJAMIN H. DAY, and he issued the first number of this paper from 222 William street in 1833, sixty years ago the 3d of next September. It is not likely that DAY had ever heard of SUMNER LINCOLN FAIR-FIELD in connection with his projected Sun. In 1833 FAIRFIELD was in Philadelphia establishing a magazine called the North American, which died five years later. BEN DAY was a printer and he set up THE SUN as a feeder to his job office. It was the first penny newspaper that lasted. There were then in existence two weekly papers called the Sun one in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and the other in Batavia, Ohio. Probably Day had neve heard of either of them. The name of THE Sun was suggested to him by Dave Ramsay, a printer in the Journal of Commerce office.

Another curious thing in this old number of the Puntucket Chronicle, published by R. MEACH-AM from an "office contiguous to the Paw-tucket Hotel." is an article on the situation in Ireland, reprinted and credited to the New York Times. This was in 1827, and our neighoor, the present newspaper of that name, did not come into existence until 1851. There was previously a sixpenny journal called the Times edited by a Dr. HOLLAND, who once challenged WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT to fight a duel.

A good history of American journalism is much needed. FREDERIC HUDSON'S "History" is not always accurate or satisfactory.

It seems to us that we have this year ar inordinate number of reports of riotous and obstreperous conduct on the part of students in institutions of learning, especially in colfor young women. Making due allowance for youthful frivolity, we take occasion to say that, at all hazards, order must be preserved among the students and discipline enforced by the faculty of all educational institution When students are suffered to override the rules set up by the faculty, it is to their own disadvantage; when professors fall to apply hese rules, it is evidence of their incompe tency: when an institution gets a name for disorderliness, it is on the road to ruin. The freshman class of the Polytechnic Institute in Troy have been justly suspended and otherwise punished for daubing and damaging the walls cavorting about, and defying the President For the sake of discipline, an example ought to be made of them.

The Board of Health has improved upon its recent order for the vacating of twenty-one unsanitary tenements by giving orders for the racating of twenty-one more of them. The Board never before rendered any public service that was more thoroughly approved o by the community. Those tenement owners who disregard the laws which the Board is empowered to enforce, and who thereby enlanger the public health, must be taught a esson, and this lesson must be repeated just as often as may be necessary, without fear or favor. The punishment of lawbreakers is the best means of enforcing respect for law; and must be respected by landlords as well as by other people.

We offer an auragement to the Society of American be tors, the forming of which has been begun. We must hope that it will be of good shape, of full life size, and of the best material, a credit to the ancient art to which its members are devoted. There are excel lent artists among its founders, and we are assured that they will welcome the assistance of others of their kind in advancing the in terests of American sculptors, aiding in the creation of good works of sculpture, and pro moting popular knowledge of that branch of the fine arts. We have not any masterpleces of sculpture in this city: we have a number o meritorious pieces; we have more than a few very bad pieces of statuary on display in pub lic places. We ought to be able to get a few first-class things in this line: we ought to pu the bad things out of sight. We trust that the new Society of American Sculptors will strive successfully to carry out the objects in which its organizors are interested.

Five Feet Long-Chance for a Dime Museus MAGRETIC CITY. May 28.—I write these lines hoping THE SUN WILL CORRESPOND WITH ME OF get some good party interested in me. The reason is this, the people say that I am an object of curtosity. I have a very heavy beard about five feet in length, and if there is any party in New York who think they could make memery by exhibiting me and will write to me and make me an offer that would pay me. I will come. In order that you can state the facts, I will give you a description of myself: Height, 5 feet and 10 inches weight, 140 pounds; age, 35; fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes. I am a member of the Church, 1 do not drink liquor, and have never used tobacce in any way. Have lived in Mitchell county, N. C., all my life if requested I will send a photograph. S. G. BRINKLEY.

Still a Secret. From Fruit.
Penclops-Ah, dear, I hear that you are engaged. FILLING THE OFFICES.

Mr. Cleveland's View of His Powers and Butles, From the Philadelphia Ledger, Mr. Cleveland has a conscience and he has will. He recognizes that his functions as Executive, if they are to be intelligently and considerately performed, require that he shall devote much of his time to consultations with his Cabinet officers and their principal assistants, to interviews with callers who have interest in or knowledge of important public questions, to the examination of his voluminous correspondence, and to study and reflection over the problems of government which

daily present themselves. Here is an abun-dance of hard work, even if the filling of places made no demand upon his attention whatever. While the respective State leaders are in Washington wrangling over the claims of preference of office seekers. Mr. Cleveland will doubtless continue, in his philosophic way, to give impartial consideration to their statements, to weigh well their arguments, and to act as his judgment and high sense of responsibility dictate. And, while the President is not to be envied with respect to this burden. it is well to remember that the political leaders have their own trials. There is one way to help, to some extent, the President and the leaders-it is by the introduction of the merit system into every office where it will work practically, by the amendment of the law so more adequately protect incumbents, and by the elevation of public opinion on the whole subject of the civil service.

### RESPECT THE CENTRAL PARK. Protests on All Sides Against Its Misuse for a Military Parade.

From the New York Times.

The resolution adopted yesterday by the Park Comsaloners, authorizing a parade of the Seventh Reg ment in the Park, was unwise, and is sure, if not revoked, to give the Commissioners much trouble hereafter. The objections are manifest to any display which tends to concentrate an enormous crowd in or quarter of the Park, and these objections have hitherto sufficed to prevent such displays. To be sure, this is a special occasion, but there will be no difficulty in making special occasions for the benefit of any ment which desires the use of Central Park. has gone to the expense of providing a parade ground in Van Cortiandt Park for the very purpose, among others, of obviating applications for the use of Centra Park for military purposes. It is a pity that rais has been broken by the Commission chievous precedent set. The Spanish Princess, however much she may desire to see the Seventh Regiment in its giory, cannot certainly wish to be indulged i that desire at the cost of great damage to our Pari If she do so desire she should be denied.

From the Morning Advertises, The Park Board has arranged a treat for the Infants Eulalia in the shape of a military review in Central Park next Saturday. For years efforts were persistent ly made to set apart Central Park for military parade and reviews. Finally Van Cortlandt Park was secure and a special parade ground laid out. But Van Cort landt is not so accessible as Central Park, and so the desire to edge in has been awakened.

Once it is conceded that the soldiery of the city may use Central Park for show purposes, the precedent so long waited for will be established. The cry of every interested citizen should be. "Spare the l'ark."

From the Evening Prot.

Eternal vigilance is the price which the people of this city have to pay for their most beautiful pleasure ground. At regular and frequent intervals they are obliged to arise in a body and guard it against the de-vasiating assaults which their own officials plan to make upon it. There seems to be an incurable mant at work among three officials which prompts them to new assault every few years. At one time it is in the form of a World's Fair: at another the surrender of neadow to the menagerie; at another the destructi of the whole Park by the running of a race track along one side of it; and at another the use of the large neadow for a parade ground. The latter form is not new one. It has appeared at intervals during the pas twenty years, has been fought vigorously each time and has been defeated always heretofore. It must be defeated again now, even though the time be short and the occasion be what the advocates of the vandal tem call extraordinary.

From the Doming World

New York is naturally proud of its Seventh Regiment. It is a crack regiment, composed of good men standing high in drill and discipline, and careful o their soldierly reputation. All our New York regiments are well liked by the people, as they all deserve to be and the Seventh is not behind the rest in popularity. But that is no reason why the Seventh or any other regiment should be allowed to use Central Park for a dress parade in honor of Princess Eulalia, or of any-body else. An attempt to set aside a space in the Park for a parade ground was made some years ago and destroy its beauties. The crowds attracted would be beyond the control of the Park notice and the destru nated, and parades in Central Park were understood to Commissioner Clausen's resolution ought never to

have been offered and ought now to be recalled. Cerainly the use of the Park for the proposed dress parade ought to be in some way prevented.

From the New York Tribune, May 26, 1887.

Every year since work was begun on Central Park an effort has been made to turn it into a parade ground out the attempted invasion until now has been repelle by strong public sentiment, even when one or more o the Commissioners were willing to betray their trust The trampling of soldiers would be sufficiently de structive, but the crowds which such a parade would struct must inevitably everrun the shrubberies and lestrey the plantations in every direction. Moun Morris Park to-day shows the effect of a celebration there last Fourth of July, and a year would not suffice to heal the wounds of a single day's parade in Central Park. A shrub which requires ten years to attain well developed beauty can be trampled to death in telf minutes. It is grass and shrubs and trees that give the Park its value, and time and care are needed for their establishment and growth. This quiet and restful landscape beauty is becoming more and more a necessity to thousands who catch no glimpse of green fields elsewhere, and it should be reserved at every cost. As the city grows the Park efreshment of weary workers. At the same tim schemes to pervert it to alien use multiply, and the struggle for its possession will be more flerce.

From the Brooklyn Engle.

The New York Park Commissioners have committed monumental blunder. Why, if the feventh is admit ed to the enclosure, should any other comman lesirous of exploiting itself not be entitled to a simil

#### A Woman's Apt Reply to Mr. Cleveland, From the Kanese City Times.

It was during Cleveland's first incumbency. The daughter of a lawyer prominent in a neighboring Kansas town had married an officer who a few months after the ceremony had been detailed to a remote post The young wife, who had enjoyed a sort of belieship is the semi-metropolitan community in which she had sen reared, felt as if she were about to be buried alive neouraged by her husband and father, she repaired to Mashington to seek reprieve at headquarters.

"Fort Riley! Why, that's a pretty good detail, lan't it!" asked the President, to whom the lady had stated

"No. sir; it doesn't enit me at all."

"Shouldn't we try to be satisfied where we are " ontinued the Chief Magistrate, with a patronizing

You might have been satisfied with being Sheriff at Buffalo, but you wanted to be the President of the United States." came the pert retort. eveland arose with the same patriarchal amile the Lieutenaut's wife still drees ber weird at Fort Riley.

# Talmage Triumphant!! " Dei gloria in exceleir,"

Swelled six thousand voices blent, While the giant organ thundered "BAVED BY TWESTT-THREE PER CEST." Talmage smiled with heavenly rapture,

The Tabernacle now is saved! Saved by twenty-three per cent. Did the guileless man of Nazareth. Who suffered death and homeless went, Incuicate these church-building projects

Based on twenty-three per cent. When the trump of doom shall echo And asunder graves are rent. Will the stern recording stylus

Point to twenty-three per cent. To the mammoth temple builded. Where gathered in the saints who paid on Church debts twenty-three per cent.f

Bidding church contractors chuckle For treasured in the realms eternal They'd find their seventy-seven per cent MORTALITY IN THE STATE IN APRIL.

An Increase of 2,000 Above the Normal Chiefly Caused by the Grip. ALBANY, June 1 .- The bulletin of the State

Board of Health for the month of April says that the increase in the mortality, which began in March, and was then estimated at 2,000 above the normal for the month, has continued, with a slightly greater increase in April. The average daily mortality is 395, which is about sixty more than in January and February, and eight more than in March; it is forty-two more than in April, 1892. The relative proportion of deaths from symotic disea-es is unusually low. The deaths from

diseases is unusually low. The deaths from other causes (local diseases), while corresponding very closely with the mortality of March, are greatly in excess of that of the same period of last year.

The increase of mortality for the month is not less than 2,000 above the normal, and is to be traced to a continuance of the epidemic of grippe, which was estimated to have caused a mortality slightly less than this last month. The increased mortality has, as in March, been much the greatest in the Maritime district, where the death rate from diseases of the respiratory organs and of the nervous system has been unusually large. Of ordinary zymotic diseases all show an actual as well as relative decrease, except cerebry spinal fever the increased number of deaths from which occurred chiefly in the Maritime district.

Of the twenty-three deaths from small-pox, one occurred in Callicoon, Sullivan country; an outlireak is prevalent at College Point, and cases have occurred at Jamaica and in the town of Southold. Consumption participates in the larger mortality in all diseases of the respiratory organs.

Of the 11,845 deaths occurring during the month, 8,783 were reported from 140 cities, villages, and larger towns, the aggregate death rate of which was 24.85 per 1,000 population.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

Election day is less than five months distant and the and a haif, and there is no vestige of any opposition to the election of the complete Tammany ticket-county bers are still waiting for something to turn up.

Cornelius Daly has the kindling wood contract with the Board of Aldermen for the next school year. Amount of contract, \$19,500.

New York city had seven representatives in the last State Senate; it will have nine under the new appor-tionment in the next. Of last year's delegation, three members, Cantor, Cunningham, and Pinnkitt, are pros-pective candidates for reelection; four are not; Senaor Rossch is a candidate for Civil Justice in the Fourth district; Senator Abearn is a candidate for Police Judge to succeed Judge Ryan; Senator Brown seeks a Federal appointment, and Senator McMahon is now in a dis rict which is no longer close, politically. A majority of the Senators from New York will be new men, pr ably six of the nine.

Andrew J. White, whose appointment as Dock Com-

missioner has been the cause of so much grief to the Mugwumps, was originally appointed a Police Judge by William R. Grace in 1881.

Some very frail and rather shadowy claims to exemption from removal from public office have been, from time to time, presented by incumbents, but it has remained for Superintendent J. Thomas Stearns Republican, under Commissioner Haven, to submit the oddest claim. He says that he was a member of the Trement Volunteer Fire Department when that town was absorbed by this city in 1874, and that under chapter 577 of the Laws of 1802 he cannot be removed from effice except for cause. The Volunteer Fire De partment of Tremont was never a formidable organization for putting out fires, but it may be of more use for

Yea Ex-Alderman Henry Flagonbeimer, who pre-ided at the Citizens' Democracy meeting of May 24 at Beethoven Hall to denounce Tammany Hall, to the same Henry Flagenheimer who five months ago at 94 Second avenue gave five cash prizes of \$50 each to the captains whose districts polled the highest percentage of vote for Mayor, Assemblyman and Alderman,

Much disgust, says the Pres, is manifested by the Re-

publican district leaders over the failure of the Legis-lature to pass a bill allowing a fair representation to the party in the Board of Election Inspectors. "It is almost impossible," declares one of them, "to sup-press fraudulent registration under the present law. The Board of Inspectors mests on registry days from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. The inspectors go out for their meals. and it is no uncommon thing for the Republican in spector on his return from dinner to find that his to Democratic colleagues have done a 'rushing' business during his absence, and that a dozen dittana have qualified. The opportunities for fraud in this direction would be rather slim if the Re-publicans had two instead of one inspector, as at present." All this would be important if true, but it is not true. In the first place section 36 of the Ricctoral law explicitly provides that any elector may challenge the right of any unauthor-ized person to register. A person so challenged may be arrested when offering to vote, the Republicans being supplied with the e officials on election day\_inspec ballot clerk, and poll clerk. So much for the hungry Republican who prefere dinner to duty-roast beef to patriotism, a meal check or dice for drinks to preservation of a pure franchise. In the second place about half of the election inspectors appointed by the Republican organization in this city to guard its interests are avowedly and notoriously Democrats. If the interests of their party they should not feel
"disgusted" because a Democratic Legislature to
not solicitous about the matter. Finally, in the last contested municipal election, that 1890, Tammany Hall had one election inspector in each district; the opponents of the Tammany ticket and three. Presumably every Tammany man took dinner on registry day, but we heard no childish con plaint on this score, and it could not have made much difference in the result, for the Tammany ticket won by 20 000 majority. The plain truth of the matter is that the appointment of superfluous inspectors to source of revenue to many Republican district lead who made payments for such appointment an item of yearly revenue, and they are very much disgusted because the Legislature in its wisdom has done awa with this source of scandalous abuse by lim time saving \$40,000 a year to the city treasury.

The retirement of the Hon. Charles A. Jackson from the Chairmanship of the New York County Democracy marked, in the opinion of most politicians, the demiof that organization after an existence of tweiver office in 1881. He was its last Chairman in 1898. His vigor, courage, and sincerity made him popular in hi own organization and respected by its opponents. The sons and daughters of some local politicians ar

coming forward prominently just now. Last winter Blanche, and for Commissioner Holahan's daughte Julia Stewart. Senator Cullen's son was appointed to a position in the Comptroller's office last week. Mayo Gilroy's two sons. John and Thomas, are both activ in a business way; one is in the O'Donoghue coff firm; the other is pushing ahead as a lawyer. Big Tom Costigan's son, Gregory, has established himself as a physician in West Thirty-fourth street, and is doing well. And these are but a few cases of youthful

# The assessed valuation of Long Island City to \$15

Obto is now the only doubtful or contested State which has a Republican Governor. New York, Pan sylvania, Illinois, Massachusetis, Indiana, New Jersey, ors and the defeat of Gov. Mckinley this year would deprive the Republicans not merely of a popular e. cutive officer, but also probably of a prospective can

It is probably just as well that the New England regulation requiring a majority of all the votes cast to elect does not apply to Presidential electors, for under it the result of no national election since 1873 c majority of the votes cast in only two Northers States Connecticut and New Jersey, and Mr. Harrison majority only in Maine, Massachus

#### Entalia and the Posts. They say there is no fitting word That with Infanta rhymes;

And yet our posts seem to be Quite equal to the chimes Of measured writing; then why can't a Post jingle to Infanta ! She is a poem in herself,

And everything she does or says The lagging Muse inspire List of jungles for Infanta.

dore Rossevell, and others.

The Century for June is an interesting num-ber Mr. William Henn, the plucky owner of the yacat Galates, tells of a cruise along the Florida coast; Mr. Archibald Forbes gives his version of the death of the Prince Imperial, from the point of view of an enemy of Lieut, Larey; Dr. Waldslein describes the June of Argon an exquisite bust discovered by the American

classical students in Greece. Mrs. Catherwood begins faced, shub nosed, and undersized. a short serial, "The White Islander;" Grace King Take the New York Central's Exposition Flyer to the World's Fair. Through in twenty hours Fair \$81. including sleeping car. Only \$8 in excess of that charged on other limited trains.—48. another fetching "balcony story," and there are arti-cles by Dr. Frudden, August Jaconot, Jones Stadling.

KINGSTON, June 1. - The first decisions under the Roesch law, giving the right to certiorari been refused, were handed down by Judge Alton B. Parker to-day. Two cases were before Judge Parker, one being a proceeding by certiorari to review the action of the Excise Commissioners of the town of Shandaken in refusing to grant the application of William Martin for a hotel li-

DECISIONS UNDER THE BOESCH LAW.

As No Person Has a Right to Demand a License the Courts Cannot Interfere,

cense. The Board refused to grant licenses. giving as a reason that a majority of the Board had been elected for the purpose of refusing to grant licenses, it being supposed that such determination was in accordance with some statute providing for local option. The Judge decides that nothing exists in the statutes relating to local option, an act of that character having been repealed by chapter character having been to the character having 1847. Judge Parker in his findings says in relation to the election of the "no license" Commissioners of Shandaken:

"no license" Commissioners of Shandaken. The ballots were not east in layer of local prohibition but for candidates for the office of hacise Commissioner. The conclusion is therefore reached that the loand of Eacise erred in assuming the existence of a law prevaints them from considering and aetermining whether dicenses should be granted to the several applicants. Their action, being based on a misapprehension of law, amounted to legal error, which is properly reviewed by certaoral under the statute referred to As It appears from the return that the Beard of Excise did not consider the application of the relator upon the merits, as it was their duty to do, the matter must be sent back to them for their consideration and determination, and it is so ordered.

be sent back to them for their consideration and determination, and it is so ordered.

The second case decided is one in which Albert Decker, a hotel keeper at Saugerties, sought to review the action of the Excise Second Case density in the supplication of the Isoard of Saugerties in densing his application for a license. The members of the Board of Excise, by their return, set forth the proceedings at their meeting in May, by which it appears that they granted thirteen hotel licenses for the village of Saugerties, and considered relators application and rejected it, giving as a reason that the place was frequented by discretely persons, and that Decker had sold liquor on Sundays. Judge Farker says:

As the law now stands, no person whatever has a right in a legal sense, to demand a license. The statute provides that the "Gourt may make any order roommanding such Board of Excise to grant such application, upon the payment of the proper license fee." While in the statute this proceeding is called a certifier in a clear and specific of the proper license fee." While in the statute omits to give to an applicant an absolute right to a license, and the decisions deep to absolute right to a license, and the decisions deep to another of that to which he has no clear legal right,

er. ut it may be said that the Legislature could provide Hut it may be said that the Legislature could provide for two administrative tribunis to pass upon the same question, of which the Board of Excise should be the first, and the discretion of the last to be final; that the second or raviewing official should not be governed by the legal rules governing a review of administrative boards, but should pass upon the application in the same manner as the statute authorizes flooradist Excise to do; that it was intended by this act that the institute should be a court or a Judge thereof.

Clearly such could not have bean the intention of the Legislature, for it was without power to require the Supreme Court, or the Justices thereof, to perform other than judicial duties, and it will not be persumed that it was intended to transcend its power when the language employed is capable of the other interpretation.

After extended quotations of the law in rela-

After extended quotations of the law in relation to powers of the Subreme Court, Judge Parker says: "If the views so far expressed are well founded, it follows that the proceedings must be dismissed."

ROCHESTER, June 1.—The certiforari proceedings by which Messra Quinn & McCarthy seek to compel the Excise Commissioners of the town of Owasco, a suburb of Auburn, to grant them a license, came up before Judge Bradley. The Excise Commissioners made a return that the petitioners had never asked them for that the petitioners had never asked them for a license, and that in any case they should be a license, and that in any case they should be opposed to granting one on the ground that the applicants were not persons of good moral character. Judge Bradley dismissed the written the ground that it was conclusive upon the applicants. He said that the courts should not take testimony on proceedings of this sort unless it was distinctly provided in the statute that they should do so. The Court could not go behind the return. If it was false, the remedy for the peritioners was by an action against the Board of Excise or the persons composing that Board.

# A TALE OF MEXICAN BANDIIS.

It Does Not Prevent F. W. Bawden's Arrest in a Civil Buit,

F. W. Bawden, who arrived in the city on the Ward line steamship Yumuri, from Mexico, on Wednesday, on his way to England, was arrested at the dock by Deputy Sheriff; Walgering in ac-action brought by the Ropanno Chemical Company of Delaware to recover \$0.000 Company of Delaware to recover \$0,000 which, the company's officers allege. Bawden converted to his own use. Bawden was the agent of the company at Pachuca, Maxico, for the sale of dynamite, caps, and fuses. Of 40,000 pounds of dynamite, 32,000 caps, and 1,050 feet of fuse sent him he accounted, it alleged, for only 300 nounds of dynamite. declaring that hiexican bandits stole the rest. His employers assert that they have learned that the story of bandita was a fairy tale. Being unatile to provide \$2,500 ball fixed by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, Bowden lies in Ludiow street jail.

-The smallest child in North Carolina was born to two pounds and is alive and doing well.

-A new eigarette machine has been invented by a man in Winston, N. C., that, it is said, will feed roll paste, and make 10,000 perfect digarettes in ten hours.

--When Bourbon county, Ky., elects a Judge be is elected for life on good behavior. Since 1850 only four Judges have been elected, each of them holding office until he died.

—The cyclone that struck Portage Lake, Mich., sev-

eral days ago, carried from the lake a large sheet o water for over a half mile, and the ground for nearly a mile away was covered with fish of all sizes. -Some men who were digging a well at Live Oak, Fig. found about ten feet below the surface of the

ground a tree that was petrified only on the outside The trunk was split open and the inside was found to so filled with honey which had been shut up in the tree for many years.

—The Rev. H. S. Thompson, paster of a Methodies

is daughter, a young woman, preached the sermon and conducted the morning service and his wife lectured in the evening. The ministrations of the ladies were well received by the congregation.

—St. Faul's Protestant Episcopal parish, Chester town Kent county, Md., is about to celebrate its bi

centennial anniversary. A history of the parish has been written in memory of the anniversary, and the selebration will occupy two days. There are at least a dozen Esstern Shore parishes nearly or quite as old. —An amusing scho of the recent naval paradets a bull overheard from the lips of a manifest maid servant. After she and her friends had canvassed the relative merits of the police and the tack tare the roung woman exclaimed: "An' to think if it hadn' seen fer Columbus we'd all be livin' under a forres

-Manifestations of nervousness are queer sometimes. One man has kinks in his right leg, another wrinkles his nose spasmodically, another pulls the corners of his mouth into a fierce grin, and another winks rapidly. A painter in this city unconscious! grants when he is interested in anything, and a clergy san when he is meditating occasionally opens hi south and spores, wide awake. -One sees now and then among the Italian women

of New York the genuine clear clive complexion so rare and so striking in any race. As often as not this peculial charm seems to remain long after its possessor has passed the age at which the average Italian woman has tanned and wrinkled to parchment. At rare moments the beauty of the pure olive complexion is tinged with the faintest suggestion of pink.

There is an amusing discrepancy between the title and the first of the several Christian names born by the royal Spanish lady now vigiting the United Sizes. The title Infants is merely "front" made in a sort of

The title Infants is merely "infant," used in a sort of complimentary sense, as is childe in "Childe Harold."
Now infant means etymologically speechiess. Enialia. lowever, means "sweet spoken." so that we have fe the meaning of Infanta Eulalia, "the speechless

aweet spoken one."

-- A dealer in American wines says "The clarat, Burgundy, port, angelica, catawis, and all such wines that are grown in America are purer and better than those of the same clear in Europe, but there is one thing that we can't make, and never can, and that is sherry. It is impossible to get that burnt, nutty flavo that good sherry has and people would kick about it if we did get it, for it is caused entirely by carrying the wine in goatskin and sheepakin bottles. With us life is too short and rairoads too handy to send that way, and casks are chearer than goatskins; but it's

"Strange faces and attence dethes have appeared on the streets since the chees came in-rigid red-faced Britons from the marine corps, others just as red, but not rigid, from the areas; frim Frenchmen, swarthy Brazilans, pompous to make but none that have at-tracted more attention than the Russians, to whom has been allowed so unusual amount of shore liberty, and whose white caps, with unrea lable inscription on the bands, discussed their nationality if their faces did not. They are not sad-looking people, as Russians are apt to be represented, but are stoild, well fed, and contented in appearance. They are almost all broad